have entered on their duties at the public house at the top of the hill in Tompkinsville, but thus far no occasion has been given to call their powers into requisition. No arrests have been made. Sundays are generally the days when most disturbance takes place. As an average for the influx of visitors at the first landing, on pleasant Sundays in the Summer season, we may say three thousand is a fair estimate. Frequently over four thousand travel down on the boat from Whitehall. Most of these people visit the lager-beer garden on the hill. The proprietor says he feels quite relieved since this security has been aff rided him, and now only feels the want of a place to put his prisoners in when he takes them—he is himself an ofhim, and now only feels the want of a place to put his prisoners in when he takes them—he is himself an officer. There is no lock-up nearer than Richmond County Jail, six miles in the interior. In case of transportation the rowdles would have a fine chance for a receue, and strictly speaking a permit would be necessary to incarcerate an outsider in Quarantine lock-up.

A REMEDY PROPOSED.

To the Citizens of New York : There is now a greater necessity than ever before that the citizens of New-York should protect their property and rights. The main question contended for by the Controller against the City Government is, whether our citizens are the actual owners of their property, or whether it, in fact, belongs to those who are from year to year employed by them to have charge of cer-tain duties and powers necessary for the general comfort and convenience! whether the Constitution, Charter and laws which guarantee the rights of prpoerty, which forbid the Corporation to borrow any money without special permission from the Legislature, and which limit the amount which citizens may be taxed from year to year, and forbid the Corporation to use a

which limit the amount which citizens may be taken from year to year, and forbid the Corporation to use a dollar of it for any other purpose than that for which it was raised—whether, notwithstanding these restrictions, the Corporation can incur debts and order the tions, the Corporation can incur debts and order the Controller to pay them, when he cannot do so without misappropriating the funds intrusted to him or in violation of law—a principle or power which, if allowed, would authorize them to tax us without law or limit, even to the confiscation of all our property. The Controller is anaupported by any branch of the City Government—Mayer, Common Council, and Counsel for the Corporation are all against him. In his communication to the Common Council he stated that he had no fands from which he could legally pay for the Lowber property, and that he was very easi rous of having a judicial decision. The question was referred to a referce, to which course Mr. Flagg has expressed his disapprobation from the first (the writer, for one, has heard him do so), saying it was not a question of accounts, for a referce, but of law, for a Judge—the most important that had ever presented itself to him since he has been Controller. And when the referce reported, Mr. Flagg wished an appeal to be taken, but it was not made. The Corporation Counsel was the only one who had the power to do so. And now the public portraits and other property have been levied on to be sold at auction.

The Committees of the Council Board have for two or three years past made the STREET CLEANING cost a counter of a million dollars a year more than it ought,

or three years past made the STREET CLEANING cost a quarter of a million dollars a year more than it ought, by withholding reports on contracts—and they are do-

by withholding reports on contracts—and they are doing it again this year.

The Gassevoer property was sold by the Corporation, privately and without allowing any competition, for \$160,000. The sale (at the suit of Mr. C. V. S. Rosevelt, the heavy costs of which he has individually borne) has been declared by the Court void—so that the property belongs to the city yet. A vote has now passed the Board of Alderman to give the purnow passed the in-chasers \$393,000 for it.

The protection of rights and property, and above all The protection of rights and property, and above all the honor and morality of our city, demand that a large Association be formed, without more delay, to employ an able, honest and fearless lawyer by the year, whose business shall be to protect our citizens by all proper legal remedies, suits, injunctions, indictments, &c., and to observe and report efficial misconduct, until we can find a way to elect horest men.

Those who are indimately acquainted with the workings of the City Government, say that such an arrangement would operate most beneficially and be of the highest importance. There is no question that it would save several thousand times its cost each year to the tax-payers, and much more than its cost to the

to the tax-payers, and much more than its cost to the members of such association. The capital should be about two hundred thousand dollars in shares of \$20

about two hundred thousand dellars in shares of \$20 each, invested in bonds and mortgages, the expenses to be paid from the interest, and the principal, with any surplus of interest repaid after five or ten years to such stockholders as wished to withdraw—the charter to be such as to free the stockholders from responsibility beyond an amount equal to their subscriptions.

And now, if citizens who are willing to subscribe to the stock of such an association will send their names, with the number of shares they would probably be willing to take, addressed to H. M. S., at this effice, and the number of shares will justify it, they will be invited to neet and adopt a charter to be applied for at the next session of the Legislature.

DEFALCATION AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

ARREST OF THE DEFAULTER.

About six weeks ago, the proprietors of the St Nicholas Hotel, in examining their books, discovered a deficit in the accounts, and that money to a considerable amount was missing. The books were now more thoroughly examined, when the extent of the defalcation at every step became more apparent. Suspicion at once rested upon John M. Lawler, who has been for a number of years connected with the house as bookkeeper, and a close watch was forthwith set upon his movements, but nothing was discovered therefrom. Mr. John P. Treadwell, one of the proprietors of the Hotel, having at length become satisfied that the embezzlement had been committed by Lawler, repaired to the Jefferson Market Police Court in the early part of the present week, and there made affidavit setting forth that Lawler, during the months of June and July last past, feloniously took, stole, embezzled and carried away from the possession of said Treadwell and his copartners, Virgil Whitcomb and Chester Lamb, about one thousand two hundred and eighty-three dollars and twelve cents-and further, that since his engagemen in the house four or five years ago, the said Lawler had stolen and embezzied \$5,000 and upward. Upon the affidavit of Mr. Treadwell and others, Justice Flandreau issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused and a warrant to search his premises, but in the execution of the latter nothing was discovered. Lawler was arrested by Officers Elder and McCord, attached to the Chief's Office, three days ago, and for some reason or other has been kept a prisoner at the hotel since that time. The following facts were glanned yesterday by our reporter:

A few mornings since, a gentleman was leaving the house, but it being too early to settle his bill with the clerk, he left the amount with the night watchman. This attaché subsequently handed the money to the bookkeeper (Lawler), and noticing that he made no entry of it on the books, the watchman suspected that something was wrong, and informed Mr. Treadwell of the circumstance. This incident, with a leak previously discovered, caused a still stricter watch to be kept on Lawler's movements. In the books false entries were made, and in many cases Lawler had neglected to make any entries of moneys received from transient guests. It is estimated that the embezzlement will not fall far short of \$10,000, and it may possibly exceed that sum. Lawler, though under arrest, has not yet been taken before the Magistrate, but is confined in one of the rooms of the house under the surveillance of Officers Elder and McCord. The proprietors placed implicit confidence in Lawler, more particularly from a circum stance that occurred two or three years ago. It appears that soon after his engagement with Messrs Treadwell & Acker, he discovered that one of the bookkeepers was defrauding the concern out of \$30 or \$40 per week, by making false entries of moneys expended, but it was never suspected that he would prove to be guilty of a similar offense. The accused is a young man and single, and very modest and quiet

Since his arrest we understand that he has confessed his guilt in the matter, and stated that he has taken over \$5,000 since the 1st of January, 1857. With the moneys thus embezzled, it appears, Lawler has purchased property in or about the City of Albany, which preperty he now holds in his own name.

Several months ago he became quite attached to a lady of wealth from California, and has interested him self greatly in her business affairs. It is said that he has a large amount of this lady's money in his hands,

but declines at present to give it np.

The case will probably be brought before Justice

made. The following are the affidavits made in the

John P. Tresdwell of New-York being duly sworn dohn P. Treadwell of New Tork theng they switch deposes and says: That he is in constitueith with Virgil Whitcomb and Chester Lamb as proprietors and keepers of the hotel in the City of New-York and keepers of the hotel in the City of New-York called the St. Nickolas Hotel; that this deponent and Virgil Whitcomb and Chester Lamb as proprietors and keepers of the hotel in the City of Now York called the St. Nichelas Hotel; that this deponent and his said copartners have so conducted and carried on said hotel for the period of six months; that prior to said last named period of six months; that prior to and the said Virgil Whitcomb in connection with one Peter Acker carried on said hotel as such proprietors; that on or about the 251 day of December, 1856, the said Peter Acker died, and the said Chester Lamb took his place and interest in the said thra and business and the conducting of said hotel; that since the month of January, 1853 the said hotel was conducted by this depotent and said Acker and said Whitcomb under the firm of Treadwell, Acker & Co., until the death of said Acker, after which time until the present time the said hotel has been conducted and carried on by this deponent and said Whitcomb and Lamb under said firm of Treadwell, Whitcomb & Co.; that for the period of the last three years and during the copartnership of the said Treadwell, Acker & Co., and since the formation of the said copartnership of this deponent and said whitcomb and Lamb, the said Whitcomb and Lamb, one John M. Lawler has been the agent or servant of this deponent and his said copartners; and since the death of the said Peter Acker and the formation of said copartnership of this deponent and his deponent and said Whitcomb and Lamb, the said John M. Lawler has been the carry and since the death of this deponent and the said yound this deponent and the said yound this deponent and the said yound this deponent and the said whitcomb and Lamb, the said John M. Lawler has been the carry and since the said copartners; that the said John M. Lawler has been the carry and since the said copartners; that as such clerk, agent or servant of this deponent and his accopartners whiteoub and lamb, and did then and there fendinguly take, steal, embezzle and carry away from the possession of this deponent and his said copartners

ners Whitcomb and Lamb, and did then and there feloniously take, steal, embezzle and carry away from
the possession of this deponent and his said copartners
the said sums of meney, and with an intent to conamit
a telony, and with an intent to cheat, steal and embezzle the said sums of money.

This deponent further says—That during the said
months of June and July, 1857, now last past, the said
John M. Lawler did so take, steal and embezzle from
this deponent and his copartners, Whitcomb and Lamb,
money to the amount of \$1,283 and upward; and this
deponent further says, that on the said 9th day of
July, in the year 1857, the said Lawler did take from
the possession of this deponent and his copartners, deponent further says, that on the said 9th day of July, in the year 1857, the said Lawler did take from the possession of this deponent and his copartners, Virgil Whitcomb and Chester Lamb, and without the knowledge or consent of the said Whitcomb or Lamb, as this deponent has been informed and believes, and converted the same to his own use, with an intent to cheat, defraud, steal and embezzle the same, and with an intent to commit a felony and with a felonious intert, the sum of \$120.75, said sum being a part of the said sum of \$1,283 12.

This deponent further says that on the 24th day of July, in the year 1857, the said Lawler did feloniously take, steal, carry away and embezzle from this deponent, and the possession of this deponent and his said copartners, Virgil Whitcomb and Chester Lamb, the further sum of \$139 25, belonging to the said copartnership, with an intent to cheat, or steal or embezzle the same, and with an intent to commit a felony; that the said sum last mentioned is part and portion of the said sum of \$139 25, so feroniously taken by the said Lawler on the 24th day of July, 1857, was the sum of \$23, moneys received by the said Lawler from Dr. C. A. Marshall of the City of Troy, in this State, through the hands of E. E. Balcom, as this deponent believes.

This deponent further says, that a part and portion of the said sum of \$129.75, feloniously taken on the

openet believes.

This deponent further says, that a part and portion of the said sum of \$129.75, feloniously taken on the 9th day of July, is the sum of \$91, paid to the said Lawler by Mrs. Avery and Mrs. Hatch through the hands of Chas. M. Rogers.

This deponent further says that on the 2d day of June, in the year 1857, one Chas. Goodrich put into the hands of the said Lawler five English soverigns, of the value of \$22 and upward, to be by the said Lawler paid to this deponent and his said copartners, which said sum the said Lawler has feloniously taken, stolen, embezzled and carried away, and did so take and receive the same with intent to feloniously cheat, steal and embezzle the same from this deponent and steal and embezzle the same from this deponent and

his copartners.

This deponent further says that he has reason to be lieve, and does verily believe that the said John M.
Lawler has, within the years 1856 and 1857, stolen and
embezzled from this deponent and his said co-partners,
money to the amount of over \$5,000, and that the

money to the amount of over \$5,000, and that the same or some part thereof is secreted on the person or in the rooms occapied by the said Lawlor in the St. Nicholas Hotel, or in his rooms at the corner of Broome and Crosby streets in said city, which could be obtained by the aid and means of a search warrant to search said premises.

This deponent further says that he resides at No. 22 Second avenue in the City of New York, and that the said John M. Lawler resides at No. 515 Broadway, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and this deponent asks that for the offenses above stated, the said John M. Lawler may be arrested and dealt with according to law, and that a search-warrant may be duly issued to search and examine the premises occupied by the said Lawler, for the purpose of discovering the said money so felenously taken.

Charles M. Rogers, being duly sworn, deposes and

Charles M. Rogers, being duly sworn, deposes says: That he is a clerk of John P. Treadwell, Virgil Whitcomb and Chester Lamb, who are preprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of New-York; that this deponent knows and is well acquainted with John this deponent knows and is well acquainted with John M. Lawler, a bookkeeper at said hotel, and a clerk or servant of the said proprietors of the said hotel; that, on the 9th day of July last, Mrs. Avery and Mrs. Hatch left the said hotel, where they had remained for some time, and at their request this deponent went to the said John M. Lawler for their bill; that the said Law-ler then made out their bill, and this deponent took the same to them, and received from them the sum of the same to them, and received from them the sum of \$91, the amount thereof, and returned to and paid to the said Lawler the said sum of \$91; that the said Lawler balanced the said Hatch and Avery's account in the ledger-book of said hotel, by crediting to them the amount thereof, on that day, and did balance his cash account on that day without crediting or inserting therein, or paying to the proprietors, the amount of said bill, but did appropriate the said sum of \$91 to his own use, as this opponent verity believes, with an intent to commit a felony, and with an intent to cheat, steal and embezzle the same from the said John P. Treadwell, Virgil Whitcomb and Chester Lamb, as such proprietors.

Lamb, as such proprietors.

Elias E. Balcom, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a clerk at the St. Nicholas Hotel in the says that he is a cierk at the St. Nicholas Hotsl in the City of New York, where this deponent resides; that this deponent knows John M. Lawler, who now is and for a long time past has been a book-keeper for the proprietors of the hotel; that on the 24th day of July 1857, last past, this deponent, as such clerk of said proprietors, was present and saw said Lawler roceive of and from one Dr. C. A. Marshall the sum of \$62, for a bill cue the said proprietors by said Marshall foboard, lodging, &c., at the Hotel from the 12th day of July last until the 24th day of July last, at which time said Marshall left said Hotel, and did then and there hand the said sum of \$62 to the said Lawler, who did there upon receipt to the said Lawler, who did there, in the ledger book of said Hotel—the book in which was kept and entered the account of said Marshall—balance said Marshall's account by crediting, him with the said amount of his bill; that the amount of said bill said Lowber retained, and did not pay over him with the said amount of his bill; that the amount of said bill said Lowber retained, and did not pay over the same to the proprietors of said Hotel; that this deponent has reason to and does believe that said Lawier converted the said money, the amount of said Marshall's bill, with an intent to feleniously cheat, steal and embezzle the same; that on the said 21th day of July 1857, July P. Tranderell Vireil Whittomb day of July, 1857, John P. Treadwell, Virgil Whitcomb and Chester Lamb were and still are the proprietors of and carry on the said Hotel, called the Si. Nicholas Hotel; and further this deponent says not.

CITY ITEMS.

Miss Eloise Bridges and Prof. T. B. Brown of this city have recently been giving readings and recitations at the Eastern watering-places-Nahant, Newport and others. They have been very cordially received.

MAYOR'S STAY PROLONGED .- Col. Ming received telegraphic dispatch from Mayor Wood on Friday morning, stating that his return to the city would be deferred till Monday next, in consequence of the death, on that morning, of his mother in-law, Mrs. Rich ardson, whom the Mayor and lady went to visit or Thursday of last week. The Mayor had intended to be in the city to-day. Mrs. Richardson was a widow, and died at the advanced of 92 years.

HAVE WE A MATOR AMONG US ?-ALD. CLASET ARRESTED.-Yesterday, Alderman John Clancy was arrested, in the libel suit which has been brought in the Court of Common Pleas, by Walter Williams against the editors and proprietors of The New York Leader. Mr. Claucy gave bail in the sum of \$10,000.

CRICKET - UNITED STATES VS. CANADA. - This

scored 108 on their first isnings. Canada then took their first innings, scoring 145. At the close of the play on Thursday, the United States had seved 87 on their second innings, with eingt wickets down. The batting of the Canadians was very fine indeed.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE STREET DEPARTMENT,-Mr. Conover, the Street Commissioner, yesterday made

the following appointments: Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies—John H. Keyner. Superintendent of Street Improvements—James W. Barker. Contract Clerk—William Allos.
First Clerk—James B. Pollock.
Second Bookkeeper—John Covin.

CAMP MEETING .- The African M. E. Zion Church of this city intend holding their camp meeting this year in Dr. Parmlee's Wood, near Port Washington, N. J., commencing on Wednesday next, the 26th iast

Courses Courses.-The obliteration of an old landmark very naturally produces a disposition to inquire into its history. With the death of noticeable men comes the publishing of biographies. In this way would we account for the lingering steps of many who now pass along the new block on Park place, and for their long abstracted looks upon the excavations being made on the site of the old Columbia College build-

The first beginnings of Columbia College were i the vestry-room of the school-house belonging to Trinity Church, where in July, 1754, Dr. Samuel Johnson of Connecticut commenced the instruction of a class of students. He had been invited to become the President of the proposed institution, but did not absolutely accept of the Presidency until Oct. 31, 1754, at which time the charter creating King's College was granted by the Home Government, and it was empowered to hold the parcel of land now bounded by Bar clay, Church and Murray streets and College place which had been previously destined by the Trinity Church Vestry as a site for the College edifice.

The first positive movement that led to this estab lishment was an act of Assembly, passed December, 1746, which authorized the raising of moneys by a public lottery, "for the encouragement of learning and toward the founding of a college." In November, 1751, these moneys, thus raised, were vested in Trustees, of whom more than half were of the Church of England, or vestrymen of Trinity Church. A popular apprehension lest this disposition of the fund and the liberal proposition of Trinity Church were but an introduction of a church establishment within the province, caused such a violent opposition, however, to the plan, that it was two years later before the Trustees began to cast about for a President.

The erection of the buildings just torn down was com menced in 1755, and there is now in the new College Chapel in Forty sin'h street the corner stone bearing that as its date of being laid, together with other par ticulars of the foundation, in Latin, and rudely cut. The occupation of the new edifice was not until May 1760.

In 1767, under the government of Sir Henry Moore a grant of 24,000 acres of land in the northern parts of the province was obtained for the College, but this was annulled upon the erection of Vermont into a sep arate State. During this same year, a medical school was established in the institution, which was not dis continued until 1813.

An account written by President Cooper, who suc ceeded Dr. Johnson in 1763, contains the following paragraph:

paragraph:

"The College is situated on a dry, gravelly soll, about on hundred and fifty yards from the bank of the Hudson River, which it overlooks; commanding, from the emines so on which it stands, a must extensive and beautiful prospect of the opposite shore and country of New Jersey, the City and Island of New York, Long Island, Staten Island, New Fork Bay with islands, the Nerrows forming the mouth of the harbor, etc. And being totally unen-umbered by any adjacent buildings, and emitting the purest circulation of air from the river, and every other quarter, has the benefit of as agreeable and healthy a situation as can possibly be conceived."

During the Resolutions are not the hundress of the

During the Revolutionary war the business of the College was entirely suspended, and there were no graduations from 1776 to about 1782. A short time previous to the breaking up, Alexander Hamilton, at that time a junior and 18 years of age, addressed the students and citizens from the stone steps, midway between the two largest sycamores, on the subject of the war, and gave brilliant promise of his future success

In May, 1781, all the seminaries of learning in the State of New-York were by act of Legislature placed under the authority of the Regents of the University. These immediately commenced a regulation of the College, and among other things changed its name from King's to Columbia College. At this time, too, tradition says the old iron crown, which was long in the old and is now in the new library, was taken from the dome of the cupola, which it once graced.

After the war there was a very considerable succes sion of Presidents. The portraits of these now adorn the library, but those who are able to identify the faces are fast passing away. The stranger who now look upon their stern features and antique gowns may well meralize on the ambiguity of that distinction which confounds the Tory Cooper with his more or less republican successors.

The additions and alterations to the buildings, which brought them to the condition in which they were previous to their late demalition, were completed in 1820.

It was then that the wings were added. Nine years later the Grammar School building which faced on Murray street was finished, and in 1833 Prof. Charles Anthon was appointed its rector. In 1836 both courses of study pursued in the College were much enlarged particularly the literary and scientific, for which latter the Trustees appropriated \$10,000 to buy apparatus, &c. This literary and scientific course met with so little public favor that it was discontinued in 1843.

For so long a life, therefore, the career of Columbi College can hardly be called an eventful one. Had not the extension of trade made its real estate so immensely valuable as it has, there is but little reason to suppose that it would, either of itself or through the energetic support of the citizens of New-York, have progressed with any greater rapidity in the future than it has in the past. Its real estate alone seems to have been its aid and impulse to improvement. This was evident as early as 1810, when a new amended charter empowered the College to extend its leases from 21 to 63 years; for in view of this privilege, it, in 1809 raised the requisites for entrance and established a new and severer course of discipline and study.

The recent increment of the College and coinciden extension in all its branches of usefulness has also grown out of the late sudden enhancement of the proquetiveness of its old estate by the extension of Park place and the rise in its up-town property. This latter source of its wealth is what was once the Botani Gardens. These were proposed and completed by Dr. Hosack at an immense expense, but he, finding that to continue to hold them would be his financial ruin, in duced the State Legislature to purchase them. The State thereupon kept them up according to the original design for some years until the expense produced public complaint, and they were finally suffered to g to neglect. At length the influence of the friends of the institution procured a free grant of these Gardeas to Columbia College some time about 1825. Being so far out of town (above Fiftieth street on Fifth avenue), the prospect of their becoming of advantage to the donees was for many years very distant. But the last few years have led the march of city improvement up to and far past this property, and Columbia College has hereby become almost, if not quite, the wealthiest institution of the kind in the country.

The present condition and prospects of the College are probably familiar to the reading public. For the last few menths preceding the present vaca-tion, the exercises have been held in the buildings lately known as the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, in Fortyminth street between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The lecture-rooms, library, chapel, and residences of the President and the Professors, are very commodious. The lecture-room or Professor McCulloh, the present head of the department of Chemistry and Physics, is particularly attractive, being painted in freeco, having the seats of the students rising circle above circle around the demonstrating table, and furnished with a The case will probably be brought before Justice match was commenced at Toronto, Canada West, on beautiful dome of glass to admit light. The chapei is Flandreau to-day, when a full examination will be Wednesday. The United States went in first, and furnished with an organ, and the daily services are led beautiful dome of glass to admit light. The chapel is

by a chaplain and organist. A building on the east of he chapel contains the meeting rooms of the Philoexian and Pethologian Societies. The most of the and parcel of the old building, have been removed to the new quarters. In the chapel, the President still occupies the library chair of Dr. Franklin, which contains on a brass plate in the back an account of its fortures since left by the philosopher. The other articles will soon be disposed in the museum which is being prepared. The two old cannon which used to stand at the carriage entrance of the old green seem to have disappeared, and will soon cease to give further rise to the wonderful stories they have been wont to excite for the edification of Freshmen.

The next year will open with new auxiliaries in the way of divisions of duties, new apparatus and new professors. All the old corps will be retained, and in those divisions of their former departmen's which they may have chosen. Prof. Hackley will hold the chai of Astronomy: Prof. McVickar of the Evidences of Christianity, &c.; Prof. Anthon of Greek; Prof. Drisler of Latin; Prof. Schmidt of German; Prof. McCulloh of Physics; while the other branches of the old departments will be conducted by Prof. Davies, late of West Point; Prof. Leiber, late of South Carolina; Prof. Joy, and probably one or two more eminent men It is also under advisement in the Board of Trustees to create a system of Fellowships after the manner of the English Universities, and to dontage a large number of scholarships.

The inability of the Trustees as yet to induce the authorities to permit the closing up of a street which at present cuts through a portion of the old Botanic Gardens, on which it is proposed to erect the permanent College buildings, has prevented a determination of the plans for the new edifices. If the street can be shut up, a most beautiful and ample design can be carried out; if not, it will have to be very much modified and restricted. But, in whatsoever way this may turn out, the future of Columbia is safe.

REMOVAL OF DIAMOND RELF-PROGRESS OF THE WORK .- The removal of the Diamond Reef (in the East River), which has been under headway for the past two years, is steadily progressing through the operation of Messrs. Husted & Kroelh, the contractors with the City of New-York to accomplish its removal; and, judging from the small portion yet to be blasted, its completion may be expected before the close of the present season. Very many obstacles have been placed in the way of the contractors, otherwise the work would have been completed last Fall One of the obstacles was an injunction obtained by a taxpayer of this city to prevent the improvement at the expense of the city, which injunction the contractor were not able to remove till two months of their work ing weather had passed; and, consequently, when Winter came upon them, they had yet to finish about one-fourth of the most difficult part of the reef. The contractors were not able to commence so early this year as usual in consequence of the backwardness of the season and the continued rains, which lasted til the 1st of July. The work was not resumed until that date. The only probable obstacle to prevent the completion of the work is the great careless ness of the masters of vessels running their crafts into the irea platforms erected over the reef, which have been within the past year run down three times, endangering not only the vessels that run upon them, but the lives of the men engaged in the work. There is now not more than 100 cubic yards of rock to be removed, and if nothing occurs, few weeks will finish the work, and rid the Harbor of New-York of one of its most dangerous reefs. Tae portion of the rock upon which they are now at work is of a convex form and the top very smooth, so much so as not to permit them to rest the usual charge of powder upon its face. Consequently they are drilling holes with long steel drills, and blasting the rock i much the same mannar as the work is done upon land, except that the charges are inserted in the holes in cannisters and set off by electricity. Two iron platforms are erected, which cover the entire portion of the remainder of the reef, and upon these driners and divers operate. The drills are worked through long iron tubes, being struck with heavy sledges in the hands of three or four men, who stand around the head of the drill, like so many strikers around the forge anvil. Both the tubes and drills are made in sections, to suit the varying depths of the water caused by the tide during the progress of the work. The drill irons are only about an inch and a quarter in diameter, pointed with the bardest steel, and the tubes are just large enough to admit them. These tubes are a support to the drill irons, and prevent them from springing or bending when the blows are struck. At slack water, or change of tide, in working hours, a diver is sent down for the urpose of observing how the work progresses. He changes the drills, sets them in the best places for work, and makes chains or ropes fast to pieces of rock which have been previously detached, so that they may be hoisted up and carried away. The cothing which he wears is made of India-rabbe: cloth, per feetly water-tight. His head is protected by a coppe ball, which is pierced with "dead-eyes" of glass nabling him to see how to work. To the copper head piece there is made fast an India-rubber tube or hose, one end of which is connected with an air-pump. As soon as the diver commences his descent, the air pump is put in motion, and air is forced through the tube into the head-piece, and thence down through the dress and out of the legs or sleeves, where it e-capes, and rises in bubbles through the water. He is thu sufficiently supplied with pure air; but the pressure required to resist the water at the working depthabout twenty-six feet-renders breathing somewhal duced is twenty-two feet below average low-water mark. When begup the highest point was within 134 feet of low water. The extent of the reef has been reduced in length from 268 feet to less than 40 feet, upon which point there is now about 18 feet of water. They have at the present time thirty-five men at work, and there is every probability that the con-

A SCREW LOOSE .- From 11 o'clock p. m. to about 4 o'clock in the morning, the only cars kept running on the Sixth avenue line are the one-horse cars; and so far as the cars are concerned, in point of comfort, they are perhaps all that could be desired; certainly all that can reasonably be expected, judging from the accommodations usually afforded the public by acy of the city lines; and as a general thing, they are likewise sufficiently commodious for the amoust of travel which presents itself during the hours they are assigned to run, although as many as twenty passengers are frequently stowed in and on one these small one-horse conveyances. Loud complaints are repeatedly made, however, as regards the class of passengers which are almost nightly admitted into these cars. The only person in charge of each is the driver, who, perched on the top, sppears to have as much as he can do to look after his horse and collect fares through the sky-light, without troubling himself about the condition or conduct of the passengers be picks up. The consequence is, almost every night, men in a beastly state of intoxication force themselves into these care, and make use of profane and indecent language, in the presence of ladies, as they return from places of amusement. In many cases a number of topers enter a car together from some bar-room on the route, with lighted cigars in their mouths, and when politely requested to refrain from smoking in the cars, they become abusive in the extreme; and on one occasion, which came under our personal notice, a passenger who had raised objections to the driver against the naisance to whichhewas subjected in the car from a gang of rowdies, was struck by one of them, and otherwise insulted, rendering it necessary for him to leave the car for his own safety; inasuruch as the criver allowed the ruffiane to retain their seats, feet he should lose the paltry 20 ceals, the amount of their united fares. On another cose-

tract will be satisfactorily performed within the time

NIGHT CARS ON THE SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD-

specified.

sion a party of ladies and gentlemen entered a carrest the corner of Chambers street and West Broadway and paid their fares, but finding a portion of the pa serigers inside were of such a disorderly character, the lacies, after ricing a few blocks, declared they could forbest no longer with the annoyances and left the car. From what we have seen and beard of the proceedings in the night line of the Sixth avenue cars, we consider it our duty to state that they are often uxfit for a lady to travel in, even when accompanied by a gentleman; and that if the Company cannot afford to place a conductor in each car to see that decency at least is observed on the part of all passengers, the only remedy left for these who have a proper respect for themselves will be to keep out of the cars.

REAPPORTIONMENT OF THE POLICE.-During yes terday, Deputy Superintendent Carpenter was engaged in respportioning and equalizing the police force among the several Wards, with a view to increasing the efficiency of the Department as much as is possible with the limited number of men (a little over 800) who hold appointments. The mea have been heretofore distributed very unequally, some of the Wards having nearly their complement and others not more than a dozen. To remedy this, it has been the practice to detail patrolmen temporarily from one Ward to another; but as the time when the Police Commissioners will fill up the force with additional appointments seems to be quite distant, it has been deemed advisable to make a permanent reapportion ment, reducing the number of men on special service as much as possible. The new apportionment is as

Sergeant Cropsey Sergeant Cropsey
L. Sergeant Weed.
Luspector Hopkins
Luspector Walling
Sergeant Hutchings
Sergeant Hutchings
Sergeant Cameron
Inspector Turubuli
Sergeant Davis
Linspector Squires
Linspector Squires
Linspector Forter
Sergeant Steers
Sergeant Williamson

Each commandant of a Precinct will have three ser geants acting under him, selecting acting sergeants from his command if necessary. He will also select two roundsmen. Under the arrangement it is believed that order will be preserved and the laws enforced as thoroughly, at least, as under the old organization, which numbered 1,200 men.

ROW BETWEEN TWO WOMEN-ONE STABS THE OTHER.-Officer Burden, of the Eighteenth Precinct yesterday morning arrested Mary Thompson, charged with feloniously assaulting and beating Ann Cunningham, and stabbing her in the head, face, and neck, with a case knife, or other sharp instrument, inflicting two dangerous wounds and several severe cuts. The secured was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed to prison by Justice Flandreau, in default of \$500 bail. Mary says she is 25 years of age, was born in Scotland, is a servant, and lives at No. 250 East Seventeenth street. In answer to the charge, she said she was sitting at the door of herres idence, when Arn came out, pretty well intoxicated, and caught her by the hair, and struck her with a relling-pir on the shoulder. Ann fell twice on the sidewalk, and Mary took the knife from her, and carried it up stairs. The accused says she did not cut Ann.

THE LEF BASK COUNTERFEIT-ANOTHER ARREST. Officer Fisher, of the Twentieth Precinct, yesterday afternoon arrested an Icish girl named Maria Master son, charged with passing counterfeit five dollar bills on the Lee Bank of Massachusetts. At Mr. Anderson's, doing business on Eighth ave-

tue, Maria purchased a pair of gaiters amounting to \$1 50, and tendered one of the counterfeits in payment. Mr. Anderson gave her \$3 50 in good money as change.
At the store of Frederick Fuelling, in Eighth avenue

the accused purchased perfumery and other articles of the value of 25 cents, and offered one of the counterfeits in question, when \$1.75 good money in change Rosa Jacobson, keeping store in Eighth avenue,

also took one of the bills from Maria in payment for two skirts, the price of which was \$1, and returned \$4 in good money as change. The accused was taken before Justice Flandrean.

who committed her to prison for trial. The following is the preliminary examination of the prisoner:

Maria Masterson, being duly examined according to law, on the appead charge, and being informed

our stions put to her, states as follows:

Q. What is your name? A. Maria Masterson.
Q. How old are you? A. Seventeen years old.
Q. Where were you born? A. In treland.
Q. Where do you live? A. In the Eighth avenue.
Q. What is your occupation? A. Bar-tender in a

Q. What is your occupation? A. Bar-tender in a lager-beer saloen.

Q. Have you anything to say, and if so, what, relative to the charge here preferred against you? A. I have nothing to eay only that a man named Stewart Shepherd came to my house, and that he made me a present of a five-dollar bill; I went to Kellock's store and get it changed; Mr. Houston changed it for me, and kept back thirteen shillings for articles I bought there, and I returned the change to Shepherd; he came again about 5 or 5 o clock, and I went out with him; he then said he had some more of the money and that he did not wish to keen it, and wanted ms to get it changed; I then went to Mr. Ackerman and bought a ring of him for ten shillings; then I went to the shoestore and bought a pair of gaiters for twelve shillings, and all the charge from that money I returned to him; or Wednesday night he came to my place with two fellows and drank four shillings worth, and gave one of the bills to the boss to take the change out of it, the boss's father went out to the grocery to get it changed, but came in without change, when I went out to the fancy-store next door with it and the man are to my place with two full to the fancy-store next door with it and the man case we change for it. That is all I have to say to out to the fancy-store next door with it and the man gave me charge for it. That is all I have to say to

A PROVINCIAL CLERGYMAN'S EXPERIENCE IN THE A PROVINCIAL CLEEGYMAN'S EXPERIENCE IS THE
FITH AVENUE.—A correspondent vouches for the
truth of the following story of a well-known clergyman from the City of Boston. Having come to this
city a few weeks since to supply the pulpit of a rusticating brother, he was strolling about town on Saturday afternoon, and in the course of his rambles, naturally took a glance at Fifth avenue. Seeing one of the
churches open, and the sexton making it ready for the
services of the next day, curiosity tempted him to look
into it. He was about gratifying that propensity, when into it. He was about gratifying that propensity, when the sexton called out to him in a gruff voice, "You

the charge.

can't go in there. Sir."
"I merely desire to look at the church a moment," replied the clergyman, advancing toward the inner

or.
Stop, Sir!" cried the sexton, in a rage at the visita adactry, "we don't allow that, Sir." "Stop. Str." cred the section, in a rage at the visit or's audaeity, "we don't allow that, Sir."

The chrigyman, surprised at the man's violence, meekly rejoured, "Den't you allow any one to see your crunch?"

"No. Sir! Those are my orders, Sir. Not to admit

"No. Sir! Those are my orders, Sir. Not to admis any body."

"Oh! very well, if those are your orders," said the clerical gentleman, looking blandly through his spectacles, "of course I will go. But any time when any of your people are in Boston, and desire to look at my church, they are always welcome to do so."

The sexton, with most profuse and humble apologies, for having mistaken him for a layman, was now equally anxious to chaperon him through the church as he had before been to drive him away. But the elegazyman declined the civility, expressing himself as he had before been to consider the civility, expressing himselventirely satisfied with what he had already seen.

[Evening Post.

SCPPOSED ABDUCTION -We have received the fol-

Supposed Abdultion —We have received the following from a reliable correspondent:

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna.

Sin: There is in our city a little girl apparently about three years old, who was left here under suspicious circumstances; and I am informed that one of a similar description was advertised in your paper some time since. And my object is to endeavor to restore the child, if possible, to her rightful parents. The child says her father's name is John Merrill—that she was taken from their back gate, by a woman by the name of Whitton, and brought to this place by Sarah Darling and Fanny Abbott—that she came part of the way in a boat, and was out all night. She is too young to tell a connected story, but is evidently in fear of those who claim her. She is sow in good hands. I will give you the following description of her, which

may possibly furnish a clue to her identity: She is light templexion, very fair skin, light blue eyes, and light brown bair. She were when she was left here, which was in April last, a shirred white silk bound, with white trimming and two white feathers, a white fishnel rkirtl scolleped and wrought with silk, a green said black dress, with a paim-leaf figure, and laced shoes. I have been thus particular, as there is mystery in the case. The child is evidently from a good family. If through your valuable paper, or by giving notice to your police, you can assist in restoring the child to her parents, you will no doubt confer a great favor on them, and merit the thanks of all the friends of humanity and benevolence in the community. of humanity and benevolence in the community.
Yours truly, E. H. RAND, City Marsel. Lowell, Aug. 19, 1857.

Accidentally Drowned.—On Thursday night, John Jones, crok of the ship Bright, lying at pier the 27 East River, while about to go on board the vessel, lost his balance and fell from the string-piece into the deck. His cries for assistance brought several persons to the spot, and efforts were made to rescue him, but they proved unsuccessful. His body was recovered soon after, and yesterday Coroner Hills held an inquest upon it. The Jury rendered a verdict of "death by drowning." Deceased was a native of Wales, 28 years of age.

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

The latest and most striking movement in Photograpes to llustrated by the Imperial Photograph on exhibition and me

only at BRADY'S GALBERY, No. 339 Broadway. It is regarded by eminent connoisseurs as fau

are those of unusual size, claborate finish, abso form and likeness, and entire durability. It is produced to

one of the largest in the world; a few minutes only are required to complete the sitting. Since its introduction Mr. Banov has received visits from many of the distinguished men of the

IMPERIAL PROTOGRAPHS of whom now embedish this Gallery. In addition to the imposis Mexicitate, his collection contains a great number of specimens in oil and water-color and pastel. Persons possessing DAGUERREOTYPES OF DECRASED PRINKINGS

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desirous of interchanging Portraits will receive cope tention. ACADEMY OR UNIVERSITY CLASSES

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is made at both of Mr. BRADY's Galleries-No. 359 Br. over Thompson's Saloun, and No. 205 Broadway, sor Federat.

St. The lower Gallery will be found conveniently accounts
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may be seen at the principal Theaters and Hotels. [Advertisement.]

[Advertisement.]
DIAPHANEOTYPES—A rew style of Photograph Picture, at Roor's, No. 363 Broadway—In coloring the Pictures (they are colored in oil, consequently durable) artist cannot change a single line or feature of the likeness, sequently they are perfectly truthful and of course beauting truth is always beautiful. Daguerreotypes copied (enlarge in all the colors of life.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—A beautiful entertainment is to be given at this favorite theater again renight, consisting of the three following proces, viz: "The Fase Young Men of New York and BROOKLYN;" the drams of "Nick of The Woods" and the drams of "Robert Kunner." Mr. J. H. Allen, Mr. G. L. Fox and the Company appearing. The programme interspersed with "Female Minnerseller, Singing by the German Club, Dancing by Mr. Sexton and S. Weed, Posturing by the Denier Brothers, &c., &c.

AND STILL THE WONDER GROWS !- Still the crowd—men, women and children—press into Banauur's Mushum to get one more look at the "Bogus Burdell Baby and its mother, before they leave. This is the most interesting baby show ever exhibited. Little Justitia excites the admiration of all who behold her. To-day will be a superb chance to see the infant.

VISITORS TO NEW-YORK Are advised to read the advertisement of Mesers. DatLEY 4

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM
THE EAR.—Dr. HARTLEY begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication that he has, in
compliance with their special requests made arrangements to
establish his EAR INSTITUTION IN New-York; and he generously
offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the Ear,
without charge, until cured—thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paring
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of still more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever
with any person advertising to cure deafness; notice has he
given permission for the publication of a certificate purporting
to emanste from him, and can not, therefore, he responsible for
any alarming consequences resulting from ranhers and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons,
but the deprivation of one of the most important of the season
cought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary aslicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges

Definess, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharge from the Ear, speedily and permanently removed, without cause ing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where maiformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and aimset undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success so to find the most confirmed at debetimate cases yield by a steady attention to the means researched.

prescribed. The destruction by fire of the Philadelphia Ear Infirmary of which Dr. Hartley was the head—having released him from his duties in that city, he has established permanently his lasses returnor for the exclusive treatment of EAR DISEASES at No. 700 Broadway, New York.
Consultation and Examination each morning.

[Advertisement.]

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"KNOW THYSELF."-For a List of the b Works on PHRENOLOGY and PHYSIOLOGY, publi FowLER and WELLS, New-York, see To-day's Tribu

[Advertisement.]

ETATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, Pough-keepsie, New-York.—Object, to train students in the legal scheme and practice, and in extempore speaking. New York begins on 8th of September. Send for eminiogue to J. W. Fowana, Provident.

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Dr. R. GODALE'S Office, No. 355 Broadway, open for consultation and treatment of that most formisable disase, Cararan.

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THOMAS H. WAISWRIGHT, Inspector, Second ALLER E. SIMORS, Deputy Inspector, First of Group Karr, Senier, First District.
JOHN H. EMBREZ, Senier, Second District.

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